


DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1971

WITH THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR ATTACHED.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PULHAM MARKET,
DISS NORFOLK.



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DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1971.

The estimated mid-year population received from the Registrar General is given as 20,250, an increase of 1,190 over the previous year.

A study of the annual returns in the tables of the following pages show a remarkable similarity in most respects in each succeeding year. In many ways this is encouraging as it indicates that we are managing to stave off the ravages of epidemic disease due to micro bacteria - most notably in recent years the virus of measles.

There are, however, still too many notifications of this latter disease being made to us. We have studied all these carefully and so far as we can judge we have not had one for a child who has previously received the measles vaccine. This suggests that there is a possibility of completely eliminating this disease and with it the 400 deaths occurring annually throughout the country, not to mention the permanent ear, eye, lung and brain damage in a much greater number who do not die. At least one unimmunised child in Area 5 is known to have had a serious brain infection from this cause.

Looked at in another way the stability of the statistics over the years is disappointing. For example, the number of illegitimate births shows no downward trend. Some 20% of the considerable number of persons dying of coronary thrombosis are under 65 years of age and 10 persons out of the total of 11 of those dying of lung cancer, and the total numbers show no signs of falling from this eminently preventable disease.

An important factor for public health, not illustrated by the statistical figures of this report, which has exercised everyone's concern in recent years is that of environmental pollution. Although empty containers labelled cyanide were discovered in one tip in Area 5, we were fortunate in having no gross or dramatic illustration of this problem.

However, what has been referred to in the past by the diminutive title of public health nuisance is rapidly becoming eligible for upgrading to a public health hazard by simply increasing its volume. The bombardment of people's senses by adverse aesthetic standards must eventually be hazardous to their mental well being rather than just a temporary nuisance as in the past. Particularly is this the case of litter left indiscriminately on the banks of our watercourses and in the lay-bys of our roads in ever-increasing quantities. Every council has shown its concern by debating the problem, but to

little effect. The penalty of the law has no deterrent effect for a crime to which so many are insensible over such a vast area. The only hope would seem to be in the long term to try to increase the sensibility to environmental factors other than gross pollution in the young. Very important and not sufficiently appreciated is how young this should be. The greatest influence on the development of character is probably in the very earliest years of our life. Development of personality involves more than physical safety and comfort during this period and is in the hands of parents who are themselves young and inexperienced.

A leading authority on child development lists the following psychological needs of a child:-

1. Affection and continuity of individual care.
2. Security rooted in a knowledge of belonging. Stable personal relationships and familiar environmental conditions.
3. A sense of personal identity, dignity as a human being and self respect.
4. Opportunity to learn from experience.
5. Opportunity to achieve success in some field of endeavour, however small.
6. Opportunity to achieve independence.
7. Opportunity to take responsibility and be of service to others.

Probably a majority of parents fulfil most of these obligations quite subconsciously; but one suspects that an ever increasing minority are reaching maturity having been deprived of all too many of these requirements. They, in their turn, fail to appreciate the requirements for the development of a whole person from an early age. So the vicious circle is maintained and ever increasing numbers defile the environment through lack of aesthetic appreciation.

As a possible long term solution, have we not the right to question whether compulsory education is started soon enough, and the priorities for what are considered essential subjects? Could not the successful indoctrination of the child population as experienced in Nazi Germany in the past and in China today be used for other than political motives?

A modern pollutant in country areas which has caused considerable intrusion is the spraying of crops from the air. The evidence indicates that on occasions there is considerable overspill of the spray beyond the crop area. This is very undesirable, especially when it affects small private gardens with their day to day crops of fruit and vegetables. I can offer no evidence of human ill health being the outcome of this, but aetiology of illness so often remains obscure that it may be a contributory factor. The law supplies compensation for damage, but the proof is difficult to supply and the legal costs negates the compensation. The smallholder who loses his bees and has to be advised that his strawberries are probably not safe to eat, just has to grin and bear it.

Although we have to suffer many disappointments in the reading of public health such as the continued delay in the fluoridation of water supplies and the ever increasing consumption of tobacco, we are fortunate in having such a well trained and vigilant band of health inspectors who keep a constant watch on all environmental factors. Their excellent work throughout the year is greatly appreciated by all of us.

Finally, Sir, I would like to thank you and the members of your Committee for your never failing kindness at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

R.D. Harland

Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
Riverside Road,
Norwich, NOR 19S.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT - 1971

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population	20,250
Rateable Value	£497,713
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£4,803

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	156	168	324
Illegitimate	7	7	14
Totals	163	175	338

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population = 16.7

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	1	3	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Births = 11.7

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	163	175	338
Still	1	3	4

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Totals	3	1	4

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total - 12 (per 1,000 live births)
Legitimate - 9 (per 1,000 legitimate births)
Illegitimate - 71 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first 4 weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 12

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 9

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	1	2

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 20

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 7 Females - 7 Total = 14 (4% of total live births)

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) - NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) 0.0

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males - 141 Females - 166 Total = 307

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) = 15.2

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Accidental	-	1	1
Prematurity	1	-	1
Congenital Abnormalities	1	-	1
Respiratory Infection	1	-	1
Totals	3	1	4

Table 10. NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	3	1	4
1 and under 5	1	-	1
5 " " 15	1	1	2
15 " " 25	1	1	2
25 " " 35	1	-	1
35 " " 45	3	-	3
45 " " 55	7	4	11
55 " " 65	19	19	38
65 " " 75	36	28	64
75 and over	69	112	181
Totals	141	166	307

Table 11. CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, oesophagus	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm, intestine	1	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	4	10
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm, prostate	6	-	6
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other Malignant neoplasms	7	12	19
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	2	2
Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
Other Diseases of blood, etc.	-	1	1
Other Diseases of nervous system	-	2	2
Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	-	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3
Ischaemic heart disease	35	26	61
Other forms of heart disease	16	17	33
Cerebrovascular Disease	17	26	43
Other diseases of circulatory system	13	10	23
Pneumonia	8	17	25
Bronchitis and emphysema	7	1	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
Peptic ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	1	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	2	3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	5	6
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	5	6
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	4	-	4
All other external causes	-	1	1
Totals	141	166	307

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR LAST 5 YEARS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Live Births (per 1,000 pop.)	(272)	(299)	(276)	(290)	(338)
Depwade R.D.	15.0	16.3	14.8	15.2	16.7
Area 5	16.3	16.1	14.9	15.1	16.1
England & Wales	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Depwade R.D.	11.0	7.0	7.0	10.2	11.7
Area 5	9.4	9.6	12.7	12.3	6.9
England & Wales	14.8	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0
Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop.)	(262)	(295)	(254)	(271)	(307)
Depwade R.D.	14.5	16.1	13.6	14.2	15.2
Area 5	12.5	13.3	11.8	11.7	12.5
England & Wales	11.2	11.9	13.6	11.7	11.6
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(4)
Depwade R.D.	11.0	10.0	21.7	6.9	12.0
Area 5	14.6	13.0	14.6	11.6	12.3
England & Wales	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.
2. Area 5 comprises Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of deaths	32	55	46	47	44	49	61
Percentage of total deaths	12	22	18	16	17	18	20

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1971	141	24	6	166	37	4
1970	152	29	6	119	20	1
1969	117	22	9	137	22	1
1968	123	22	10	172	25	1
1967	122	19	5	140	27	4
Totals	655	116	36	734	131	11

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(According to Age Groups - Depwade R.D.)

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	4	-	-	5
Measles	2	9	13	-	-	24
Whooping Cough	-	3	2	-	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	1	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	2	14	21	1	3	41

Table 16. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS
- Depwade R.D.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	11	15	3	2	5
Measles	102	365	23	45	24
Whooping Cough	6	4	1	7	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	5	1	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	4	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	2	12	4	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	3	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	2	1	1	1
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	121	391	52	61	41

Information given by the County Medical Officer in respect of Vaccination and Immunisation carried out in Area 5 (comprising Depwade, Forehoe & Henstead and Loddon R.D.'s and Diss and Wymondham U.D.'s) during the year is shown in Tables 17 to 23.

Table 17. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
787	268	30	1085	170	1256	1426

Table 18. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH - Area 5

PRIMARY			
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total
789	268	30	1087

Table 19. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-15	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total
803	286	130	1219	177	2063	2240

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS - Area 5

PRIMARY				BOOSTERS		
Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total	Age 1-4	Age 5-15	Total
787	240	61	1088	94	1728	1822

Table 21. B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS - Area 5

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations last year is recorded.

Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
1577	55	1451

Table 22. GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA) VACCINATION - Area 5

This was introduced towards the end of 1970 and is offered to 13 year old girls.

Year	Vaccinated
1970	400
1971	484

Table 23. ENGLISH MEASLES VACCINATION - Area 5

	Age 0-1	Age 2-4	Age 5-14	Total
1968	11	369	656	1036
1969	81	234	587	902
1970	5	742	670	1417
1971	411	390	276	1077

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971, which includes the information required by the Department of Health & Social Security in Circular 1/72. South Norfolk Water Board have been requested to give the information about Water Supplies and this is published as Appendix 'A'.

1971 has been a year of steady progress; a weekly refuse collection and the polythene bin liner system has been introduced into all parishes; a new refuse tip has been brought into use; a revised standard of fitness for habitation has been adopted for existing houses principally to assist applicants for improvement grants in formulating their proposals; the specification for septic tanks and their soakaways has been re-drafted in co-operation with the Engineer and Surveyor; a revised form of petroleum licence has been produced from the model code of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration of which the Council is a Member; and the licence standards for residential Caravan Sites have been raised in an effort to dispense with communal toilet blocks.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. R.D. Harland, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
- Dr. Harland is also a County Departmental Medical Officer, and Medical Officer of Health to Forehoe & Henstead, Wayland, and Loddon Rural District Councils, Thetford Municipal Borough, and Diss and Wymondham Urban Districts Councils.

Chief Public Health Inspector: B.W. Hutchings, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: L.S. Brace, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: M.W. Whitehead, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 1.1.71.)

Authorised Meat Inspector/Technical Assistant: P. Moulton, M.A.M.I., A.R.S.H.

Clerk/Typist: Miss D.L. Coleman.

General Clerk: (Vacancy). (Mrs. S. Hinchcliffe left on 30.11.71.)

During the year, the post of Meat Inspector was redesignated to take account of this officer's employment on shop inspections during occasional slack times in the meat and poultry processing industry.

The appointment of additional clerical assistance has meant that the inspectors can devote their time more fully to the duties for which they are qualified, and that members of the public receive more prompt attention when calling or telephoning. The clerk is available to other departments of the Council as holiday and sick relief, particularly, on the telephone switchboard.

(a) New Legislation.

The Dangerous Litter Act, 1971, came into effect on the 27th June and besides increasing the fines for depositing litter, directed the courts to take into account any risk to persons, animals, or property, from the nature of the litter.

Circulars and Statutory Instruments affecting the Work of the Department were issued from the various Government Departments on the following subjects:-

Department of Employment & Productivity - Offices, Shops & Railway Premises.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food - Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations, 1971, designed to minimise distress to birds in poultry slaughterhouses.

Home Office: The Corrosive Substances (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1971, require certain notices to be displayed and precautions observed during the road transport of scheduled substances.

Department of the Environment: The Report of the Working Party on Refuse Disposal - this concluded that there is no single best method of refuse disposal.

(b) General Working of the Department.

The visits made by the four Inspectors are detailed in the table, and compared with last year's figures. It will be noted that the impact of the meat inspector's appointment is being felt in the increased visits to food premises, which include poultry processing premises. Additional visits to slaughterhouses leads to more hygiene in the dressing of the food animals. The number of occasions on which private veterinary surgeons have to be called in to do meat inspection has been drastically reduced.

The Public Health Inspectors have been able to give more of their time to visits in connection with improvement grants, besides visiting food shops more often. The new petroleum licences have meant that more visits are made to advise filling station proprietors.

				<u>Number of Visits or inspections</u>		<u>Percentage of total</u>	
				<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
* Slaughterhouses for meat inspection and other purposes	...	...		955	(738)	13.2	(10.37)
Housing (excluding Grants)	...	...		951	(945)	13.1	(13.28)
Improvement Grants	...	...		1318	(971)	18.2	(13.65)
Public Health Matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases etc.	...	...		1070	(986)	14.8	(13.86)
Public Cleansing -(including public conveniences)	...	...		989	(776)	13.7	(10.91)
Food Premises	...	...		1143	(570)	15.8	(8.01)
Other Matters (places of employment, rodent control, petroleum storage, and miscellaneous visits).	...	...		811	(912)	11.2	(12.83)
				7237	(5898)		
Building Regulation and Planning Control (figures for 1971 are included with Improvement Grants).	...	...		-	(1216)	-	(17.09)
				7237	(7114)		

Note:- * Includes 23 (127) visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection by veterinary surgeons in private practice.

PART 1 - HOUSING.

(a) General.

On the 1st April, 1971, the total number of separate dwellings in the Valuation List was 7,499, an increase of 198 from the previous year. The Census taken during the year by the Registrar General showed the population of the District to be 20,090, an increase of 1,030 over the previous year's estimated figure.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

(b) Slum Clearance - Action under the Housing Act, 1957, on Unfit Dwellings.

52 dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as unfit for human habitation and beyond economic reconditioning. Statutory Orders and Undertakings accepted during the year are shown in the table, and include properties represented in 1970.

(i)	Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(ii)	Undertakings accepted not to relet vacant dwellings, or to repair within an agreed time	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(iii)	Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(iv)	Demolished without the need for formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(v)	Deferred for consideration at a later stage of the slum clearance programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								<hr/> 72 <hr/>

During the year, five demolition orders and two closing orders were revoked and three statutory undertakings cancelled, the dwellings having been reconditioned to a satisfactory standard.

The following table shows the situation at the end of the year regarding unfit dwellings subject to statutory orders and still standing:-

	<u>Demolition</u> <u>Orders</u>		<u>Closing</u> <u>Orders</u>		<u>Undertakings</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Number occupied	87	81	30	16	18	10	135	107
Number vacant	88	87	31	30	82	81	201	198

The slum clearance programme was drawn up in 1955 following a detailed survey of the district which placed dwelling houses into categories according to an estimate of their useful life. During the year it was found that 38 of these houses in the parishes re-surveyed have been repaired sufficiently for them to be taken out of the programme entirely. Another 49 have been put back to a later stage as their condition is slightly better than border-line.

128 houses on the list await inspection.

In only nine cases was it found necessary to make written informal requests to owners to carry out housing repairs following tenant's complaints, and none of these necessitated further formal action.

(c) Improvement Grants.

152 grants were approved during the year; 142 were approved last year and 100 the year before.

Improvement Grants are usually paid to remedy those items in the property which would otherwise be taken into account when assessing the desirability of making a Demolition Order. It can be said that every house improved with a grant, is a house taken out of the long-term clearance programme.

14 loans totalling £17,220 were approved by the Committee for property improvements.

During the year, the Department of the Environment asked local authorities to review their administrative procedures so that no applicant for grant was frustrated by 'red-tape'. This had already been considered in co-operation with the Clerk of the Council and the Engineer & Surveyor. An owner intending to alter a dwelling needs to submit a scheme to the Engineer & Surveyor for compliance with Building Regulations and Planning Approval, whether or not a grant is involved. To apply for an improvement grant, one extra copy of the plan is called for, together with a straightforward form of application, and a priced schedule of the proposed works. Copies of the necessary forms for the whole procedure are readily available to the public at the main office and also at Long Stratton Depot.

The documents are submitted to the Engineer & Surveyor for convenience, and provided there are no major difficulties, the Buildings & Plans Committee at their monthly meeting will consider the whole of the application at its different stages; planning, building regulations, improvement grant, and possibly, a request for a loan to finance the work. Committee approval having been given, the applicant has only to satisfy the Clerk of the Council that he is indeed the owner of the property, and the consent forms are released - almost always in the same envelope.

For some years the Council has had a Standard of Fitness of Houses for Human Habitation. This was revised slightly during the year, so that applicants for improvement grant could be readily advised on the scope of the work required. The same standard is considered by the Members of sub-committees looking at prospective clearance properties, and, as a general rule, houses which fall below the criterion set out, are condemned.

During the year, the Building & Plans Committee re-considered their standard requirement for food storage in improved properties, and decided to adhere to their policy so that a proper foodstore is asked for in addition to any refrigerator the applicant may wish to supply. On food hygiene grounds, this was a laudable decision; deep-freeze, refrigerators, and larders are not alternatives, they are complementary to each other. It must be a reflection on the trend for (expensive) convenience foods, that some modern housewives feel a cool, ventilated larder can be dispensed with.

- (i) Discretionary Grants - these are given to properties with a minimum life of 30 years after repair and improvement.

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>Total to Date.</u>
Applications received.	99	58	882
Applications approved.	88	50	831
Amount of grant approved.	£62,831.	£37,620.	£356,404.
Average amount approved.	£714.	£752.	
Grants paid.	62	35	
Amount paid.	£53,441.	£17,237.	

- (ii) Standard Grants - these are given to provide basic amenities in properties with a minimum life of 15 years after repair and improvement.

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>Total to Date.</u>
Applications received.	63	84	968
Applications approved (including applications made in previous years).	64	92	886
Amount of Grants approved.	£16,202.	£22,371.	
Amount of Grant certified for payment.	£15,131.	£22,455.	£117,364.
Number of dwellings.	72	78	
Average per dwelling.	£210.	£287.	

Amenities Provided for the first time.

<u>Baths.</u>	<u>Wash-Basins.</u>	<u>Sinks.</u>	<u>Hot Water Systems.</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Septic Tanks.</u>	<u>Bathrooms.</u>	<u>Internal Water Supply.</u>
69	70	15	72	67	36	24	7

- (d) Overcrowding.

One case of 'bedroom' overcrowding came to light on a slum clearance survey, but as the family involved were on the list for rehousing no further action was taken. When considering overcrowding, the statutory standard laid down nearly 70 years ago presumes that the living room of a house can be used for sleeping purposes. When bedrooms only are taken into consideration, there were three cases on the register during the year, and two of them were remedied by rehousing the families involved.

(e) Cleanliness of Dwellings.

Five houses are the subject of special visits; in two of the cases, involving elderly people, they had to be taken into hospital, and are unlikely to return. Two other cases involve single men, and whereas considerable improvement was shown in one case, the other remains a problem. No neighbours are affected, no signs can be found of vermin. The G.P. and the Social Services department are aware of the situation, and at this stage no-one would benefit by precipitating action, although the desirability of removal under the National Assistance Act has been carefully considered.

The ready assistance and co-operation of the Social Services department is gratefully acknowledged in several cases we deal with.

(f) Moveable Dwellings - Caravans and Tented Camping.

Two more licences are in force bringing the total to 72, covering 74 single residential caravans. The licence requirements were modified to require more extensive fire precautions during the year, following consultation with the Fire Service.

On three occasions it appeared that planning applications to set up larger residential caravan sites were being submitted. The general licensing code was tightened up so that communal sanitary blocks would not be provided in preference to individual W.C's in the caravans. As it happened, planning permission was not forthcoming.

The two holiday sites at Wortwell were found to be maintained and conducted to their usual high standard.

Several sites throughout the district are operated with exemption from planning permission for limited numbers of touring caravans and tents. No public health problems were found to exist, and, although facilities on some of these sites were basic, it must be recognised that a proportion of holiday makers prefer this return to nature.

For the more sophisticated, an excellent touring site has been opened in Scole. The owner prefers to develop his site in close co-operation with the local authority and to the recommendations of the Caravan and Camping Clubs. He has obtained seasonal planning permission, and a licence under the Public Health Act, 1936. Conditions for that licence have been agreed, but before a general model standard is adopted for the district, the other local authorities in the County were invited to supply copies of their conditions so that a common basis could be provided. The matter has been allowed to rest for a short time, as unofficial sources indicate that national standards are being considered by the Department of the Environment.

PART II - WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Main Supplies (see also Appendix).

As South Norfolk Water Board are now the statutory undertakers for the supply of mains water, I have requested them to supply the detailed information required by the Department of Health & Social Security, and this is published with acknowledgments as an appendix to this report.

Sampling of mains water is now carried out jointly with the Water Board to avoid duplication, and to reduce the load on the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Medical Officer of Health arranged during the year that the Water Board shall submit the majority of these samples, the public health department taking occasional check samples only, unless special circumstances arise. This procedure is working well.

A total of 117 mains water samples was submitted, and only 18 found to indicate pollution. 14 of them were from new main extensions, which were not put into service until rechlorinated, flushed, and satisfactory samples obtained.

Two samples from the main supply bores at Rushall were taken by the Water Board and notified as satisfactory.

Two complaints were received during the year of poor water pressure; one in Ashwellthorpe was referred to the Board who had already planned to include this part of the rural district in a re-inforcement scheme based on a new water tower at Wymondham. The other was from two properties which relied on a common water service pipe, and were ironically situated almost under a water tower. As part of an improvement grant scheme, separate connections to the main were made by each owner, and the problem remedied.

I must formally state that the water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year.

(b) Private Supplies.

After consultation with the Director of the Norwich Public Health Laboratory, the Medical Officer of Health has advised that water samples from shallow wells should no longer be taken. The risk of serious pollution from house drainage etc. is so great that satisfactory random samples cannot be relied upon to give an accurate assessment of the suitability of the supply for drinking purposes, and could well lead to a false sense of security. Circular letters have been sent to all known users of shallow wells, and the local press very responsibly quoted the doctor's advice. The very generous improvement grant policy is assisting the provision of safer private supplies. As a result of the Council's sensible attitude to the laying of new water mains in the past when they were the statutory undertakers, a piped supply of wholesome water is available in nearly every part of the rural district.

During the earlier part of the year 22 samples were taken from private shallow wells, and of these ten were unsatisfactory. At the request of the Chairman of the Parish Council, a check sample was made at the village pump in Pulham St. Mary with the expected bad result. A notice has been displayed by the Parish Council, but the public health inspectors have contacted all known users, and made sure that the water was being boiled.

During the year, a standpipe from the public main was erected by the owner of three condemned cottages at Winfarthing occupied by elderly people who previously had to rely on a polluted well using a bucket and a windlass. The owner has also undertaken to modernize this row of houses.

Seven samples were taken from private bore supplies, and only one was unsatisfactory. Two samples were submitted for chemical analysis during the year and both were satisfactory. A move to introduce chemical sampling of private bores as a check on subsoil pollution, particularly near the refuse tips was not supported.

One bacteriological sample during the year was taken from a spring used to water stock near a pit at Fornsett St. Peter, which was scheduled to be used for the controlled tipping of house refuse. The sample indicated pollution, and was taken to determine the status quo. It was, however, decided not to tip refuse in this pit when the Government intentions on the future of refuse disposal were indicated in the White Paper.

PART III - SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & PREMISES.

(a) Meat Inspection.

The same three slaughterhouses were licensed during the year, and were inspected regularly in addition to visits made by Ministry Veterinary Inspectors. 23 slaughtermen licences were issued.

Due to the economic factors governing the industry, killing figures were down, as reflected in the drop in receipts from inspection charges from £1,649.10.9d. to £996. This was in spite of a raising of the amounts charged from September to the new maximum figure of 18p for adult cattle, 5p for calves and pigs and 4p for sheep. The Inspectors are still called upon to work overtime on at least one evening during the week, as well as Saturdays, due to the way one slaughterhouse conducts its business.

Although called upon much less frequently now the department is more fully staffed, two private firms of veterinary surgeons are retained for weekend meat inspection, and their assistance is appreciated.

All of the inspectors attended a Sunday course on developments in meat inspection along with veterinary officers of the Ministry. This was organised by the Association of Public Health Inspectors, and held in Diss.

The table shows the number and types of animals slaughtered and inspected, together with an analysis of parts condemned :-

	Cattle Ex. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	1537	51	421	628	18201	20,838
Number inspected	1537	51	421	628	18201	20,838
Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	8	4	113	126
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	137	33	10	23	3762	3,965
Percentage of number inspected affected	8.91	66.67	4.28	4.30	21.29	19.63
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	337	337
Percentage of number inspected affected	-	-	-	-	1.85	1.62
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	2
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:- No horses were slaughtered in the District during the year.

Details of Whole Carcases Condemned.

1 cow	...	pyaemia.	2 pigs	...	septic pneumonia.
1 calf	...	septic pneumonia.	3 pigs	...	acute septic peritonitis.
1 calf	...	septic peritonitis.	19 pigs	...	oedema and emaciation.
1 calf	...	pyaemia.	9 pigs	...	septicaemia, fevered.
1 calf	...	joint ill.	32 pigs	...	pyaemia, multiple abscesses.
3 calves	...	oedema.	5 pigs	...	jaundice.
1 calf	...	severe internal bruising.	3 pigs	...	acute erysipelas.
1 sheep	...	septic pneumonia.	9 pigs	...	generalised arthritis.
2 sheep	...	oedema.	1 pig	...	abnormal odour.
1 sheep	...	immaturity.	1 pig	...	severe bruising.
1 sow	...	septic pleurisy.	2 pigs	...	dead in lairs.
4 sows	...	acute septic peritonitis.	3 sows	...	emaciation.
4 sows	...	septicaemia, fevered.	15 sows	...	pyaemia, multiple abscesses.
1 sow	...	acute erysipelas.	1 sow	...	severe bruising.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 20 tons, 12 cwt. (1970 figure - 14 tons 17 cwt.) This unfit meat was removed by contractors to the slaughterhouse proprietor in accordance with the statutory regulation.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods.

Seven complaints of unfit food were reported to the department during the year. Two cases involved insect larvae embedded in tinned plums canned by different firms; other cases were of maggots in a bacon joint, soot specks on a wrapped loaf, mould on a pie, and insect larvae in packet semolina. In the case of the mould on the pie, it was interesting to note that this was only one day older than the end of manufacturers indicated shelf life. Routine checks by the inspectors during this, and previous years, have brought to light instances when shop-keepers have kept unsold packed cakes on sale for longer than the manufacturers intended. In no case was mould found, but the shop-keepers were advised on the vital need for proper stock control.

Two prosecutions were taken during the year, one by Norfolk County Council in respect of a mouldy loaf when a fine of £25, plus costs, was levied. After consulting the Clerk of the Council it was decided that there was no reason why Depwade should refer complaints of this nature to County. Shortly afterwards a lady telephoned, having broken a tooth on flints in a chicken and mushroom casserole, and the Committee decided that a prosecution was warranted. A conviction was secured and the defendants were fined £20, and £30 costs, were awarded against them.

The table below shows brief details of unfit food surrendered to the inspectors for destruction:-

Mixed grocery items:	103 lb.
Butchers meat:	64 lb.
Fish:	49 lb.
Frozen food:	259 lb.
Total:	<u>4 cwt. 27 lb.</u>

(c) Food Premises.

The following table gives the number of the various types of food handling premises (other than slaughterhouses and dairies), in use at the end of the year.

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
General food shops (inc. 2 stalls)	91	88
Butchers shops	15	13
Fish shops (inc. fried fish & chip shops)	4	7
Fish stalls	2	2
Food Preparing Premises.....	3	-
* Restaurants, cafes, canteens, etc.....	31	24
Bakeries.....	4	4
Public Houses.....	43	49
Poultry processing premises.....	8	5
Food Warehouses.....	2	-
Mineral Water Factory.....	1	1
Wholesale meat store.....	1	1

* The figures include kitchens at private schools and private nursing homes.

790 routine visits were made to food premises, excluding slaughterhouses, an increase of 220 over 1970, and 420 over 1969.

33 informal letters were sent in respect of 85 breaches of the Food Hygiene Regulations. (1970 figures were 18 letters and 32 offences.) The increase does not indicate a decline in standards, but is the product of better staff availability. 16 years after the Food Hygiene Regulations came into force, one would expect to find little to complain about. However, instances such as the food shop where a hot water geyser delivers water at very high temperature over a wash basin with no plug and no cold supply, indicate that lip service is being paid to hygiene without understanding the reasons underlying the need. In the case specified, the owner declined to demonstrate how hands could be washed without first degree burns developing.

(d) Poultry Inspection.

Much better coverage is given to this vital service now the qualified staff can devote more of their time. There are six poultry processing premises within the district, and a total of 333 visits was made. In addition to the seasonal kill at the Game Factory, approximately 3,952,000 birds were processed.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERING AND INSPECTION.

	Average Weekly Throughput	Rejection Rate
Golden Produce Chicken Limited, Harleston.	60,000 - 65,000 All Broilers 7 - 9 weeks old.	1 - 1½%.
Dove & Company, Wortwell.	2,000 - 2,500 All Broilers. 200 Capons.	
J. Mackay, Dickleburgh.	500 Capons Few Hens.	Low.
L. Whurr, Harleston.	1,000 - 2,000 Mainly Battery Hens.	5%.
C. Frost, Game Factory, Brockdish.	350,000 Wood Pigeons. 15,000 Pheasants. 40,000 Partridges.	½ - 1%. 2 - 3%. 3%
The figures for this packing station vary, but the ones quoted here are for the peak weeks in the various game seasons.	30,000 Hares.	1%
	60,000 Rabbits.	1%
	10,000 Mallard Ducks.	3 - 4%.
	5 Deer.	2 carcasses (total weight 300 lb.)
A. Harvey, Bunwell.	5,000 - 6,000 Capons & Hens.	½ - 1%

Checks have been made following the issue of the Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations, 1971. It was found that no action was necessary, as the conditions laid down were already being complied with. The general standard of hygiene is good and the various proprietors co-operate, so that in no case has formal action been necessary.

Conditions at the Game Factory are good so far as hygiene is concerned, but there is too much untidiness around the buildings to give a good general impression. This plant is the largest exporter of game from the United Kingdom, and this was recognised when the proprietor and myself were invited to give a paper on the problems of the particular industry to the development course in meat inspection referred to above.

The programme of submission of swabs for bacteriological examination in the Public Health Laboratory continued as shown:-

	<u>No. of Occasions.</u>	<u>No. of Swabs.</u>	<u>No. of birds. etc. covered.</u>
Golden Produce Chicken Ltd., Harleston.	6	600 chicken. 588 offal. 15 tank swabs.	6,500 chickens. 5,880 offal.
C. Fost, Game Factory, Brockdish.	3	200 pigeons. 100 pheasants.	800 pigeons. 300 pheasants.

(e) Retail Distribution of Milk.

The number of retail distributors remained at 21, plus three producer retailers. There are still five milk stores in the area. No problems arose during the year.

(f) Ice-Cream.

70 shops are registered for the sale of ice-cream, and include one manufacturer. 16 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological testing. Only two of these were below standard, and on re-sampling satisfactory results were obtained.

(g) Imported Food.

Six visits were made during the year to inspect sealed containers of food allowed unexamined through the ports. These were all connected with the Mill at Burston, and the food inside was destined for animals, but nonetheless was imported as and fit for human consumption.

PART IV - PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection.

The Committee can take some pride in the progress they have made in the refuse collection service during 1971, when several schemes which had been under consideration for some years came to fruition.

Following a field trial, the refuse sack system of collection was phased into all parishes from the 1st April. Polythene bin liners are issued in packs of fifteen with wire closures, to each property on the rating list every thirteen weeks. Householders are asked to put their full sacks by their gates for collection. Only one pack is issued to each property, but additional packs may be purchased from the office for 25p. Norfolk County Council co-operate by buying additional packs for schools and welfare institutions, so that the rural district rate is not unduly overloaded. Householders can also buy sack holders at cost price from the Council.

The immediate effect of the sack system was an impressive speed up in collection time. The fortnightly skep system was operated by two 18yd. Dual Tips and one 12yd. Dual Tip, with a 1958 Dennis Paxit II as a spare vehicle, and crewed by eleven men. Overtime working at the rate of 80 hours a week meant that the equivalent of 13.8 men were being paid, and this was quickly eliminated.

Two 19/60 cub.yd. Musketeer refuse vehicles were brought into use in early October, and following a work study scheme by Norfolk County Council staff, an incentive bonus was agreed, and a weekly collection brought in, based on the two Musketeers and one of the 18yd. Dual Tips. These are each covered by three men, so although more efficient vehicles are in use, the total number remains the same, but the staff of workmen is cut by two to nine, even though the frequency of collection is doubled. A further theoretical saving is shown since the Dual Tip collects refuse on only $3\frac{1}{2}$ days each week. One of the remaining days is used to distribute packs of refuse sacks, and the half-day on special collections.

No men have been declared redundant; a loader is due to retire shortly and he will not be replaced. The other displaced man is needed as a relief to cover holiday and sickness absences.

As the refuse sack system was introduced principally as a cleaner form of collection for the loaders it is pleasing to record that only $57\frac{1}{2}$ days were lost during the year by the refuse crews to sickness. The total time lost by the other public health workmen was 79 days making a total of $136\frac{1}{2}$ days. This compares with $235\frac{1}{2}$ for 1970, and 422 for 1969, but the figures are not directly comparable since a refuse crew were severely injured in a road traffic accident in 1969, and in 1970, another man lost 85 days with stomach ulcers.

In many ways this was an unsettling year for the refuse men with new systems, new rounds, new vehicles, and altered crews, but they all again gave excellent service. Many were extremely sceptical about the task allocated to them by the work study team, but they undertook to give it a fair trial, and have made it work. Their wages have increased with the addition of bonus, but this extra money is earned the hard way, and they are, quite rightly, sharing in the savings made. The initial costings for refuse collection show that the weekly scheme is no more expensive than the fortnightly.

Planned maintenance of the refuse vehicles reduces breakdowns to a minimum. At each service, the vehicles are given a safety check based on the Goods Vehicle Testers Handbook issued by the Ministry of Transport.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

A new tip has been brought into use at Needham, but in view of the Government's intention to transfer the duty of refuse disposal to the new County from 1974, the development of a further new tip at Forncett was not proceeded with. For the same reason, the tractor used on the tip has been reconditioned and should last until re-organisation. I feel that this is preferable to purchasing a new machine, which may not be completely suitable to the new authority.

Depwade has always reduced collection costs in its sparsely populated area by using several small disposal sites. Some of the savings made in collection vehicle mileage is lost by using more covering materials on the tips for smaller loads. Similarly, an ordinary farm tractor is used on the tips where a more efficient machine would be justified for larger central tips. Controlled tipping is carried out, but it is occasionally necessary to hire heavy bulldozers to keep proper control, as well as to open up new tipping areas.

The Council continued to participate in the joint scheme with Hartismere Rural District Council, and send some 40% of its refuse to the pulverising plant at Brome.

(c) Emptying of Earth Closet Pails.

This anachronistic service continues, and pails are collected from 138 properties in certain parishes, a decrease of 19 over last year. In place of the Government grants for the full amenities, the Council is prepared to pay 50% of the cost of conversion to water-borne sanitation, and the maximum figure was raised to £50 during the year to allow for the increased builders costs. A condition was also made that when the new W.C. was not in the house, it must be sited to have an approach sheltered from the weather.

The Council gave approval to 22 conversions, and paid the grant in 12 cases where work had been satisfactorily completed. 1970 figures were 20 and 10 respectively.

Every occupier and owner receiving the night soil service was circularised during the year and advised about the grants available. Each property involved was also visited by the inspectors.

A move to withdraw the service from householders which could reasonably be expected to cope with their own wastes was not supported, yet this is possibly the only way to put pressure on some people to modernise. The time cannot be far away when difficulties will be experienced in finding workmen to maintain the collections. The present crew of the tanker certainly merit some appreciation other than grateful thanks. It will be interesting to see whether a work study scheme is to be evolved for the night soil service, and how it will be measured!

The composting site continued to be maintained without offence arising at Thorpe Abbots.

(d) Emptying of Septic Tanks.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to replace the elderly Dennis tanker with a more modern type on a four-wheel drive chassis. This will enable the driver to traverse farmland more readily when discharging.

Where suitable land is not available, the scheduled sites at Roydon, Fersfield, Aslacton, Hardwick, Needham and Wortwell continue to be used, and the tanker can empty in all weathers.

Work-load.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No. of loads collected.</u>	
	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Council sewage works and septic tanks.	179	170
Private septic tanks.	903	719
Tanks at schools, school canteens, etc.	35	62
	<u>1,117</u>	<u>951</u>

Stocks of a proprietary de-greasing chemical are now held and supplied on a re-chargeable basis to those property owners whose septic tank soakaway systems have failed because the tanks have not been de-sludged sufficiently often. Obviously, no guarantee can be given that the chemical will cure the particular problem, but it is a cheaper first alternative to laying new soakaway drains.

Informal Action had to be taken on 32 occasions against people who had connected their septic tank overflow into surface water ditches. It would be nice to find the 'expert' who everyone quotes as saying that septic tanks never need emptying since the contents destroy themselves. If this were true there would be no need for sewage disposal schemes since every house could have its own septic tank.

PART V - RODENT CONTROL.

The table shows the work carried out during the year.

	Council Tips, S/Works, etc.		Private Dwellings.		Agricultural Premises.		Other Premises.		TOTAL.	
	1971.	1970.	1971.	1970.	1971.	1970.	1971.	1970.	1971.	1970.
Notifications Received.										
Rats	3	2	211	193	11	19	32	29	257	243
Mice	-	3	64	29	4	1	17	8	85	41
Routine Survey Visits.	15	18	1235	945	41	53	45	53	1336	1069
Treatments.										
(a) Rats .. Major	44	87	76	132	2	15	6	14	128	248
Minor	52	53	631	562	23	14	58	35	764	664
(b) Mice .. Major	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	7
Minor	-	4	73	52	2	-	11	6	86	62
Dead bodies picked up.										
Rats	310	622	538	575	31	101	26	57	905	1355
Mice	6	2	149	56	41	-	91	26	287	84

41 visits were also made by the public health inspectors.

Days lost to sickness by Rat Catcher 23 (18 in 1970) - 18 due to a road traffic accident.

Other Pests Treated.

	1971.	1970.		1971.	1970.		1971.	1970.
Fleas	8	4	Moles	8	13	Bees	3	1
Flies	1	16	Rabbits	3	3	Wasps	36	56
						Cockroaches	3	-

The refuse tips were sprayed during the Summer months, particularly when the refuse had to be left uncovered overnight when the tractor was working at another tip. With the institution of the weekly refuse collection there should be less opportunity for flies to become established in the decomposing refuse. Conditions were noticeably better when the polythene sacks came into use.

Test baiting ensured that the sewerage systems were free from rats.

The increase in the number of mice complaints continued. These are notoriously difficult creatures to deal with, but good results were obtained with alpha-chlorolose. A major cockroach infestation in an Old Peoples' Home was successfully dealt with using dioxacarb, and follow-up treatments are given to ensure that the emerging nymphal instars are destroyed.

The rodent operator reached the age of 65 during the year, and at his request the Council extended his services. As ever, Mr. Bartram willingly undertook duties other than his own to help out with temporary staff shortages.

PART VI - PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT.

(a) Factories Act 1961.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	81 *	52	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding outworkers' premises).	3 **	3 **	-	-
Total:	89	60	-	-

NOTES:- * This figure includes 15 butcher's shops, where power operated sausage or mincing machines are in use, which are visited regularly under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

 ** These are the slaughterhouses, also visited regularly for meat inspection throughout the year.

 It was not found necessary during the year to send any informal notices to any of the premises registered under the Factories Acts.

Outwork - (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc, } Cleaning and Apparel } Washing.	41	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

A total of 14 visits were made to outworkers premises.

(b) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Total Number Registered.</u>		<u>Total Number of Employees.</u>	
	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Offices.....	21	19	108	103
Retail Shops.....	61	59	189	183
Wholesale departments/warehouses.....	3	2	16	11
Catering establishments/canteens.....	9	7	44	32
Fuel storage depots.....	2	3	4	7
	—	—	—	—
	96	90	361	336
	==	==	===	===
			Males	136
			Females	225
				122
				214

Total number of inspections.....	137	137
Number of informal notices.....	34	5
Number of deficiencies.....	91	15
Prosecutions.....	Nil	Nil
Number of accidents notified.....	Nil	Nil

Contraventions noted were of a minor nature, and quickly remedied by the persons concerned.

(c) Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act 1956.

In only one instance was it found necessary to send a written notice under the above Act. In general it is found that farmworkers are loathe to use the conveniences provided, and with the generalised mechanisation of farming, fewer workers are in the fields. Special visits are made as often as possible when groups of workers are engaged harvesting the various crops, and it has been found that toilets have been provided.

PART VII - OTHER MATTERS.

(a) Public Health Act - Nuisances, etc.

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Number of inspections.....	224	216
Re-inspections.....	135	224
Informal letters.....	12	18
Statutory Notices.....	—	—
Informal letters re defective drainage...	35	20

Most complaints were dealt with informally on site.

(b) Clean Air Act, 1956.

Twenty-three visits were made, an increase of seven from the previous year. Several instances occurred of thoughtless lighting of garden bonfires, but no action was taken beyond an informal visit.

In one instance a householder had his rating assessment reduced on a complaint that, living near a factory, his property was frequently covered with coal smoke. Unfortunately, the public health department were not called in, but the details were obtained after the press report of the Valuation Court. The firm involved had, with the 'prior approval' of the Council, converted one boiler to oil firing, and had installed a new chimney at an agreed height. The other boiler was only used intermittently, and is now being converted to oil.

Although installers of boilers rated in excess of 55,000 B.Thu/hr. are required to notify the Council of their proposals, few in fact do so. Explanatory leaflets and forms are put out by the Engineers department in suitable cases. Many people do not realise that boilers of this rating are now fairly common for whole-house central heating and within the scope of the statute. Fortunately, in a rural area, little harm arises, but a badly installed boiler can cause problems of air pollution.

The 'clean air' battle is being won nationally and although air pollution is not a killer in rural areas such as ours it was very encouraging for me to be nominated to attend a course in Norwich leading to a diploma in air pollution control.

(c) Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Twenty-eight visits were made under the above Act, mostly concerned with the operation of noisy pneumatic drills. Eleven years after the Act came into force, and in spite of the campaigns for a quieter environment mounted nationally, it is disappointing to find that road contractors will not use the insulating muffs, which are so readily available. Apart from the unnecessary annoyance to residents, the operator of the drill is suffering physical harm and almost certainly permanent hearing damage.

The principle complaint of industrial noise came from a small private estate built up to the boundary of a factory using a diesel compressor. A new exhaust system was installed by the management, and a considerable reduction in sound levels measured.

(d) Civic Amenities Act, 1967 - Litter Act 1958.

Thirty-five visits were made, and thirteen informal letters sent in an effort to stop thoughtless people turning the countryside into one vast rubbish dump. In five instances cars were abandoned, but in each case the offender was traced and prevailed upon to effect the necessary removal. When the efficiency of the refuse collection service is considered, together with the fact that every householder has been circularised twice during the year about the service for removal of bulk refuse, one can only hope that the message will soon get through. Wherever possible, bulky refuse is taken without charge to the individual, and the tips are available by arrangement.

During the year, the Public Health Committee, nominated three Members to form a 'Watch-Dog' sub-committee to deal with any occurrences which needed prompt attention, such as the unauthorised tipping of toxic wastes. A liaison is maintained with the local police to detect 'fly-tippers', but although two tankers have been suspected of this nuisance insufficient evidence was available to warrant formal action.

(e) Miscellaneous Licences.

Licences issued during the year were as follows:-

	<u>1971.</u>	<u>1970.</u>
Petroleum Storage.....	98	98
Animal Boarding Establishments.....	5	4
Game Dealers.....	11	11

(f) Petroleum.

102 visits were made by the inspectors to the premises in the district where petroleum is stored under licence. Eight informal letters were sent.

The Council has adopted new licence conditions to attach to petroleum storage licences. These consist of the Model Code issued by the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration of which the Council is a Member, but the section on fire precautions has been tightened up after consultation with the Chief Fire Officer. Filling Stations are now being asked to carry a quantity of emulsifying agent to be used on petroleum spillages. This follows an incident in which some twenty gallons of petroleum spirit was accidentally spilled on a garage forecourt.

Filling stations are also being asked to have their electrical installations examined annually by a qualified person, and the licence is issued only when a satisfactory written report is received.

The effort commenced last year to enforce the requirement that only properly marked petrol cans shall be used, has been maintained. The local press has carried two or three reports of accidents which could not have arisen if the petroleum had been in the regulation container.

The first self-service petrol pump has appeared in the district and is working satisfactorily.

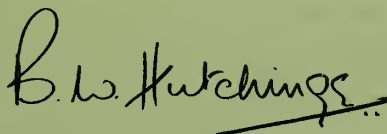
(g) Scrap Metal Dealers.

Eleven scrap metal dealers are now registered.

In conclusion, I would say that the progress made by the department during the year depends entirely on the hard work put in by a loyal and dedicated staff, and that in turn depends on the encouragement given to them. In this connection, I would record my appreciation on behalf of that staff to the Medical Officer of Health, and the other Chief Officers, and not least, Mr. Chairman, to yourself and the other Members who have shown an interest in the working of the department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

February 1972.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971.

APPENDIX.

The following information has been supplied by South Norfolk Water Board:-

MAINS WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supply in the area of Depwade Rural District Council has been satisfactory in quality, but the following parishes are affected by low pressure:- Ashwellthorpe, Tacolneston, Forncett, Tharston, Bunwell, Wacton, Bressingham, Shelfanger, Roydon and Winfarthing.

No contamination of the water supplies has been reported or found.

7470 houses are supplied from public water mains direct to the properties, and a further two by standpipes.

There is no fluoride content in the water, nor evidence of any plumbo-solvent action. Consumers are, however, persuaded to replace existing lead plumbing during alterations, as the mains water has been lime-softened.

Typical Chemical Analyses.

	<u>Raw Water.</u>	<u>Treated Water.</u>
pH	6.95	8.85
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.04	
Nitrate	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	Nil	Nil
Chlorion as Chlorine	40	
Total Hardness	425	105
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate)	355	35
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate)	70	70
Free Carbon Dioxide	40	Nil
Iron as Fe	7.1	0.02
Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C., 2 days.	4	Nil
Presumptive Coliform Organisms per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
<u>Appearance:</u>	opalescent, flocculent iron deposit.	clear.
<u>Deposit:</u>	iron compounds.	Nil.
<u>Colour:</u>	yellow.	Nil.
<u>Taste:</u>	satisfactory.	satisfactory.
<u>Odour:</u>	Nil	Nil.

Remarks:- The raw water contains a heavy trace of iron but the softening process has removed it completely. The residual hardness is satisfactory. The bacteriological condition of the raw water is excellent.

Paragraph (a) of Part II, page 5 refers.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1971

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlement,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1971. It seems that one normally starts the report by giving some reflection of the year's weather but for once I think it would suffice to say that the weather conditions have been normal and typically British. It certainly has had no marked adverse effect on the work carried out by the Department.

Without doubt the most important event of the year was the announcement of the Government's proposals for the re-organisation of Local Government in February. Much was said before, and has been said since this date, many opinions have been expressed and I do not propose to add any comments of my own. Whatever the eventual outcome the technical services which are operated by the Council must continue to operate as efficiently as possible, not only to the last day of the Council's existence but beyond and through the very difficult period which will follow, before the new County Councils, District Councils and Regional Water Authorities formulate their policies and set up their organisations. The duties finally allocated to the District Councils are, I believe, interesting enough to ensure that they will retain, and obtain, staff of sufficient integrity and calibre to operate successfully and efficiently, and I personally and, I hope, my staff, do not fear what the future has in store for us. It is slightly disappointing to see sewage treatment being taken from the smaller Councils but if the powers that be feel that Districts of 60,000 plus are not capable of undertaking this function then I consider they were right in forming a very much larger Authority as envisaged in the Regional Water Authority.

Returning to the year's work insofar as the technical services operated in my Department are concerned it has been most noticeable that Depwade is one of the more progressive Districts in Norfolk, and has a fairly high rate of expansion. For instance; the preliminary figures given by the 1971 Census show that the population has increased by over 16% during the past 10 years and a major proportion of this increase must have been during the last 5 years; nearly 330 dwellings were completed in the year, with another 350 under construction; at the end of 1971 the Council's Housing Programmes totalled over $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds and capital sewerage schemes completed, in contract or being designed amounted to over another $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds.

During 1969 and 1970 we seemed to have a plague of burglaries at the Depot but I am pleased to report that this epidemic has not continued into 1971 - perhaps the formidable locks and fastenings that now appear on the doors of the main store buildings have a salutary effect on possible thieves.

HOUSING

(A) CAPITAL WORKS:

(1) House Improvements:

The past year has seen the start on the modernisation of the last 16 pre-war dwellings - those at Bungay Road, Brockdish. These dwellings will, in fact, be completed early in 1972. It would seem, however, that improvements to dwellings will continue to be necessary and in October it was decided to give consideration to improving the facilities provided in early post-war houses. Some of the members of the Council may remember that these houses, because of severe Ministry restrictions in the late 1940's and early 1950's, were not provided with what is now considered to be an acceptable standard of amenity. To obtain this information a questionnaire was sent to all tenants and at the time of writing this Report the information is being collated and during early 1972 a suggested full programme of work will be presented to the Estates Management Committee for consideration.

(2) New Dwellings:

The rate of Council House building has continued unabated during 1971, and from the look of the 1972 Programme it would seem that this state of affairs will continue for some time to come. The 1969 Programme of 52 dwellings was finally completed when the last of the 13 bungalows at Wortwell were handed over in October. By the end of the year all the schemes in the 1970 Programme had at least reached contract stage - 34 dwellings on 6 sites were in course of construction and tenders had been accepted for a further 18 dwellings on 2 sites. I should perhaps point out that the last two schemes were delayed by the Department of the Environment because the site works costs were considered to be too high for the number of dwellings which you originally intended erecting as part of the Programme - 6 bungalows at Scole and 4 bungalows at Carleton Rode. It was therefore decided, on the Department's advice, that the number to be built should be increased to 12 and 6 respectively with the result that the site works cost/dwelling were reduced quite appreciably.

The dwellings in the 1970 Programme were also the first ones in which the Council provided full central heating to Parker Morris standard. As members of the Housing and Sewerage Committee will recall a great deal of discussion took place (in 1970) on the type of heating system that should be provided before it was finally decided to use oil-fired warmair heating units. At the time of writing this Report the first bungalows have been occupied for over a month and neither I nor my staff have received any complaints regarding the operation of these units, nor heard that any of the tenants have any worries on the purchase of fuel. In fact the tenants seem to be delighted.

The preparation of the Grouped Homes Scheme for Long Stratton, which formed part of the 1970 Housing Programme, was also fairly well advanced by December - in fact the Contract documents were in course of preparation and final approval to the scheme was awaited from the Department. A noteworthy point which I would like to draw attention to, is that this scheme received a very smooth passage through the machinery of the Department of the Environment - the formal submission of the scheme was approved without comment, and this is somewhat unusual.

At the December meeting of the Housing and Sewerage Committee the 1972 Housing Programme was finally agreed, and it consists of 62 dwellings on sites at Brockdish, Earsham, Fornsett, Roydon, Shelfanger, Starston, Tharston, Winfarthing and Wortwell. This means, that with the schemes in the 1970 and 1971 Programmes now in progress or due to start shortly, the Department will be dealing with a total Housing Programme of 179 dwellings spread over 20 Contracts in 18 different Parishes. This is quite a formidable task. With the completion of these dwellings the Council will have a total of over 1,860 Council dwellings to hand over to the new District Council in 1974.

Metriation has continued to give many problems during the year. Having overcome the problem of design in metric in the previous year, 1971 highlighted the numerous practical difficulties in building metric. No doubt that as time goes on our problems will grow less, but for many years to come "going metric" will be responsible for not inconsiderable increases in costs in the Building Industry, if only because of the need to maintain much larger stocks of materials in Stores for maintenance purposes.

(B) MAINTENANCE:

At the end of the year the total number of Council dwellings had risen to 1,684 - 34 being built compared with 36 in 1970 - and I am pleased to report that despite this increase and also taking into account the gradual ageing of our properties the standard of maintenance was sustained without any effective increase in the size of the Direct Labour Force. By comparison with other Authorities our standards of maintenance are quite high. There are, I think, three factors which account for this:- firstly, the effort and pride taken in their work by your men; secondly, a policy which seems to have been adopted over many years whereby work is carried out properly (at slightly increased costs) and not "poddged"; and thirdly, but not least, because the tenants in general do not put in frivolous complaints, are patient and prepared to help themselves. This is a state of affairs that I hope will continue.

A number of changes have taken place in the structure of the Housing Maintenance Section of the Department during the year. The external painting was undertaken wholly by the direct labour force with the addition of temporary labour during the summer months. This venture was highly successful, a total of 431 dwellings being painted as against 272 in the previous 12 months. The standard of painting was far higher than Contract painting in past years, and this is borne out by the fact that I, personally, did not receive one complaint, and, unless I am mistaken, not one member had cause to complain at a Committee meeting. I certainly recommend that this system be continued for 1972.

A second innovation was the creation of a "Parks" team for the maintenance of grassed and open areas etc., on housing estates and sewage treatment works. This team of two - one man transferred from sewage treatment duties and a groundsman (newly appointed) - fully equipped with grass cutting equipment have acquitted themselves extremely well. Many of our estates looked far better cared for this last year and, as an added benefit, this team during the winter months will undertake many of the jobs which ought to be carried out but very rarely have been in the past on account of cost and unavailability of labour, e.g., ditching, fencing repairs, pruning of trees and shrubs; repairs to tanks, filters and similar equipment on sewage works.

Another change has been the decision of the Estates Management Committee to improve the electrical installations in the immediate post-war houses to modern day standards. An electrician and handyman were taken on at the beginning of April to specifically carry out this work with a target of 2 houses per week to be completed. This target has been achieved.

1971 also saw the completion of the scheme for providing a proper footway and improved road surface at Highfields, Tharston; and the acceptance of a tender for a similar scheme at Druid's Lane, Shelfanger.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

(A) CAPITAL WORKS:

The Council has had an extensive programme of capital works approved and in contract during the year.

Harleston East and West Surface Water Drainage schemes were completed and this should ensure freedom from flooding (except in exceptional circumstances) in the town for many years to come. The Brockdish Sewerage Scheme should have been operational by the end of the year but completion has been delayed by difficult ground conditions for pipe laying, late delivery of machinery but, most of all, by excessive delays in obtaining electricity supplies. Eastern Electricity have been aware of the need to provide supplies for this scheme for at least 12 months and still at the end of January, 1972 these supplies are not available. It is now unlikely that the scheme will be operational before the end of March, 1972. To me this is proof and not opinion that the larger the Authority or unit of control, the more impersonal the treatment and the less the co-operation.

In the middle of the year work commenced on two other major sewerage schemes - one at Roydon to serve the Snow Street and Louies Lane area of the village and parts of Bressingham village; and a second scheme to serve Wacton, Great Moulton and Aslacton. These schemes have been carried out under the jurisdiction of Consulting Engineers - Mr. E.R.E. Briscoe and Messrs. A.P.I. Cotterell & Son respectively. In addition, main drainage was provided in Tottington Lane, Roydon. The total contract values (excluding fees and other overheads) of all the schemes completed or under construction in 1971 exceed a quarter of a million pounds. This value reflects the Government's relaxation of controls in public expenditure for sewerage and sewage treatment purposes during the past 18 months, and as a public health engineer, I welcome such a policy and hope that substantial funds will continue to be made available to combat the pollution problems which exist throughout our land.

During the year the Council agreed that more of the capital works should be carried out in the Department and two additional members of staff were taken on. The Senior Assistant, Mr. R.J. Cook, taking up his post in June and Mr. C. Colechin, the Junior Engineering Assistant, having started in March. The first scheme to be undertaken was the Long Stratton Sewage Treatment Works Extension and Surface Water Drainage Scheme and by December, a considerable amount of the design work had been completed. The Housing and Sewerage Committee considered a detailed report for this scheme and recommended the Council to approve the scheme for submission to the Department at an estimated cost of £221,450. At the same time a scheme for extending the Earsham Sewage Treatment Works was in course of preparation and this will bring the value of work currently being designed in the Department to over a further quarter of a million pounds. Work on both these schemes should commence in 1972.

In July a five year detailed capital work programme was approved by the Council with an outline programme for the following 5 years. This report has proved invaluable in the past 6 months. The information contained in it has been requested by the Department, County Council, etc., who are also forward planning for the new Authorities.

(B) MAINTENANCE:

In general our sewage treatment works have continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. The River Authority has been more than satisfied with our general standards and on no occasion during the twelve months has the Pollution Officer had cause to express any concern. Even the Oxigest plants have given a higher standard of treatment. This pleasing situation is primarily due to the fact that we now have a Sewage Works Manager - Mr. Reeve - who can devote the whole of his time to this work. (Incidentally, Mr. Reeve's appointment has also allowed the Works Superintendent Mr. Gillman, to devote the whole of his time to Housing work and this is an added reason why the standard of housing repairs has been maintained).

The laboratory at the Harleston Sewage Works has been fully operational since June and this has proved to be a great asset. My Deputy, Mr. Perryman, and Mr. Reeve analyse between 6 and 8 samples a week and this not only enables faults to be found and rectified quickly thereby exercising a greater degree of control over treatment, but also gives an added interest to the workmen who can see the results of their labours from the various tests carried out.

The Earsham Treatment Works is the only Works substantially overloaded but the provision of a clarifier in the humus tanks will enable it to give an acceptable standard of treatment until the extension is provided in 1972.

The Coil Filter at Harleston has continued to operate satisfactorily with very few mechanical defects. A change was made in the type of conditioner used to assist dewatering of the sludge - a polyelectrolyte - instead of copperas. The use of this conditioner has shown a financial saving, it is far less bulky to store and handle, and it produces an equally acceptable sludge cake.

P L A N N I N G A N D B U I L D I N G C O N T R O L

The work load which has had to be undertaken by the Department on Planning and Building Control can only be described as staggering. There is no doubt that this part of East Anglia is coming under increasing pressure insofar as private development is concerned.

A total number of 1,108 applications were dealt with during the year which was an increase of 13% over 1970.. Of the total number of applications received 716 required consideration under the Planning Acts - an increase of nearly 22%. Statistics such as these do not, however, show the volume of work involved, as one application can be for a single dwelling or for 60 or more. The number of dwellings completed during the year was 327 and 356 were under construction.

Although there are still quite a number of unspent planning permissions on land throughout the District it will, in my opinion, be necessary during the next year to release quite substantial further areas of land for development, and it is my advice to the Council that only in exceptional circumstances should estate development be allowed in villages or settlements where main drainage does not exist, or where the drainage system is overloaded.

Turning to Building Regulations, most people by now will be aware of the "Bognor Regis" High Court Case where judgement was given against the Urban District Council and substantial damages awarded to a woman whose bungalow developed serious defects over a number of years through subsidence. The implications of this case are quite alarming and put a responsibility on all Authorities for a standard of building and associated work which has not been realised until now. The general public will now tend to seek redress against Councils for many kinds of defects which may appear in their properties. Many claims will be totally unjustified but nevertheless extra work is bound to result both administrative and supervisory, and a far higher standard of inspection will be necessary.

The staff in the Department engaged on this work are, as I have already intimated hard pressed and it is not possible for them to cope with much additional work. Had local government re-organisation not been so close, and had there been any spare office space at The Depot I would have certainly been bound to request additional staff during 1972. Because of these two factors I intend delaying this request for as long as possible, but much will depend on the rate at which building increases during the coming months.

OTHER MATTERS

(A) CAPITAL WORKS:

The scheme for the provision of a proper car park at Long Stratton has not materialised but the temporary area was surface-dressed, for a second time, at the end of the summer and is now quite respectable. The proposed new trunk surface water sewer will be laid through the centre of this car park and the earliest which the Council could consider the permanent scheme is 1973/74. The Treasurer was able to report in December, however, that an allowance had been secured in the pool for Locally Determined Schemes for the public conveniences to be built in Swan Lane during 1972.

(B) PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT:

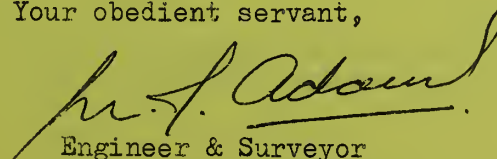
I have already referred to the large amount of development taking place in the District, much of it being large scale estate type development which entails negotiating with and giving help to Developers with regard to the provision of foul and surface water sewers, street lighting, etc., In addition in 1971, for the first time, negotiations had to be undertaken with applicants before "outline" planning permission could be given to ensure that disposal of surface water would not be a problem at detail plan stage.

In conclusion I would like to commend all the members of my staff, both inside and outside the office, for their continued loyalty, support and co-operation. They have worked well as a team and have had to cope with an increased volume of work, particularly paper work, form filling and similar clerical jobs.

In addition I would like to record once again my grateful appreciation to the Clerk, Treasurer, Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector and their staffs for their continued co-operation and help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


Engineer & Surveyor

February, 1972

APPENDIX 1

STAFF CHANGES IN 1971

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS:

29.3.71.	MR. C. COLECHIN	JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
17.5.71.	MR. E. REEVE	SEWAGE WORKS MANAGER
1.6.71.	MR. R.J. COOK	SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

ARRIVALS - WORKMEN:

13.4.71.	MR. W. PIGG	GROUNDSMAN
5.4.71.	MR. J. GARAWAY	ELECTRICIAN'S HANDYMAN
19.4.71.	MR. J. HUBBARD	ELECTRICIAN
31.8.71.	MR. G. JACOB	ELECTRICIAN'S HANDYMAN
29.11.71.	MR. R. GOODWIN	PLUMBER

DEPARTURES - WORKMEN:

20.8.71.	MR. J. GARAWAY	ELECTRICIAN'S HANDYMAN
12.11.71.	MR. A. YAXLEY	PLUMBER

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

No. of dwellings under repair at 31st December, 1971	1,685	(1,650)
Complaints received	2,620	(3,004)
Jobbing repairs done	2,655	(3,011)
Electrical complaints received and dealt with	286	(337)
Dwellings painted externally	431	(166)
Dwellings completely or partially redecorated internally on change of tenancy	5	(8)
Routine inspections of Council Dwellings	92	(52)
Vehicle Mileages	JNG 378D ... 5,177 SAH 718G ... 7,122 726 DNG ... 7,691 DNG 422C ... 1,298 CCL 833D ... 6,121 TAH 987G ... 8,287 TJF 655H ... 2,552 OAH 389F ... 7,759 AVF 937J ... 6,250	
	52,257	(46,532)

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are those for 1970.

APPENDIX 3

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1971

1. HOUSING:

(A) Improvements:

(i) By this Department:

2 miscellaneous properties - bungalows at Morningthorpe

(ii) By Consultants:

None.

(B) New Dwellings (All by this Department)

(i) 1969 Bungalow Programme:

Aslacton (4)	Work Completed
Bressingham (6)	Work Completed
Gissing (4)	Work Completed
Great Moulton (3)	Work Completed
Long Stratton (8)	Work Completed
Pulham Market (6)	Work Completed
Pulham St. Mary (6)	Work Completed
Wortwell (13)	Work Completed

(ii) 1970 Bungalow Programme:

Long Stratton (10)	Work Started
Ashwellthorpe (6)	Work Started
Hempnall (4 houses)	Work Started
Tibenham (4)	Work Started
Burston (4)	Work Started
Scole (12)	Contract Let
Carleton Rode (6)	Contract Let
Bunwell (6)	Work Started

(iii) 1971 Bungalow Programme:

Harleston (20)	Contract Advertised
Long Stratton (22)	Contract being Negotiated
Long Stratton Grouped Homes	Drawings completed, Documents being prepared for Advertising

(iv) 1972 Building Programme:

Brockdish (10)	Sketch of site layout prepared
Forncett (10)	- ditto -
Roydon (10)	- ditto -
Shelfanger (2)	- ditto -
Starston (2)	- ditto -

(C) Site Works for Help to Would-be House Purchasers:

Pulham Market	Sketch of site layout prepared
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2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

(A) By Consultants:

Brockdish - Village Sewerage Scheme	Nearing Completion
Wacton & Aslacton - Village Sewerage Scheme	Work in Progress
Roydon - Extensions to serve Louies Lane area and parts of Bressingham	Work in Progress
Roydon - Tottington Lane	Work Completed
Harleston (East) Surface Water Drainage Scheme	Work Completed
Harleston (West) Surface water Drainage Scheme	Work Completed

(B) By this Department:

Earsham - Sewage Disposal Works Extension	Design and sketch layout prepared
Long Stratton - Sewage Disposal Works Extension)	Design and drawings nearing completion
Long Stratton - Surface Water Sewerage Scheme)	
Alburgh - replacement building at Pumping Station	Completed
Harleston - Laboratory	Brought into use

3. OTHER MATTERS:

(A) Capital Works:

By this Department:

Long Stratton - Public Conveniences	Drawings completed and draft Documents completed
Depot - New Store, Offices and Alterations	Work Completed
Council Offices - Extension for Treasurers Dept.	Work Completed
Long Stratton - Temporary surface to Car Park	Work Completed

(B) Private Development:

Assistance has been given and supervision undertaken in connection with sewers on many private development sites and the following are notable:-

- (i) Harleston - Starston Road - Norfolk Garden Estates
- (ii) Harleston - Woodlands Estate - Brian Sabberton Ltd
- (iii) Long Stratton - Stratton Chase - Dunscoote Properties
- (iv) Long Stratton - White House Estate - N. Saunders Properties Ltd
- (v) Harleston - Off Common Lane - Daniel T. Jackson Ltd
- (vi) Roydon - Brewers Green Estate - Ken Bass Ltd
- (vii) Roydon - Roydon Court - Pope Properties Ltd
- (viii) Scole - Bungay Road - Trend (JV) Ltd
- (ix) Dickleburgh - Rectory Road - Daniel T. Jackson Ltd
- (x) Tacolneston - Tacolneston Fields - Mrs. F.C. Jackson
- (xi) Tacolneston/Fornsett - Tornest Development Co Ltd
- (xii) Tacolneston (ex Ford & Carter) - Dovedale Estate - Daniel T. Jackson
- (xiii) Tasburgh - Tas Valley Estate - Tarrid Builders
- (xiv) Wortwell- Low Road - T. Gill & Son (Norwich) Ltd
- (xv) Long Stratton - Stratton Park Estate - Norfolk Garden Estates
- (xvi) Pulham St. Mary - Hill Road - H.E. Dade.

(C) Planning and Building Control:

Total Number of Proposals Considered			1108
Total Number of Proposals requiring Planning Permission			716
Total Number of Applications requiring Building Regulations Approval only			392
	<u>1971</u>	<u>(1970)</u>	<u>(1969)</u>
No. of Dwellings Completed	327	(330)	(242)
No. of Dwellings under Construction	356	(319)	(318)

